**Hyperostosis Frontalis Interna presenting as a forehead scar in a young male**

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**Abstract:** A 25-year-old man came to us with a three-year-old forehead scar. There was no history of trauma, and no other signs or symptoms to go along with it. He had a non-contrast computed tomography (CT) brain scan, which revealed thickening of the inner frontal bone, indicating hyperostosis frontalis interna.

**Keywords:** Hyperostosis frontalis interna, Forehead scar.

A 25-year-old man came to our outpatient clinic with a three-year-old forehead scar. (Figure. 1 A&B) There was no history of trauma, and no other signs or symptoms to go along with it. He had a non-contrast computed tomography (CT) brain scan, which revealed thickening of the inner frontal bone, indicating hyperostosis frontalis interna. (Figure. 2)

Hyperostosis frontalis interna, first described in 1765 by Santorini and Morgagni, is characterized by benign overgrowth of the inner table of the frontal bone.1 The exact etiology is unknown. The condition is generally of no clinical significance and is often an incidental finding. The growth of the bone is not malignant. Often, the patient is completely unaware of the problem throughout his or her life. This overgrowth of bone is much more common in women than in men. It also appears to be more common in elderly women approaching menopause. Compression by calvarial thickening may lead to cerebral atrophy and may present with cognitive impairment, neuropsychiatric symptoms, headaches and epilepsy. It is usually symmetrical and bilateral, and it can spread to the parietal bones. Sessile or nodular thickening of the skull can impact the bone in a focused or diffuse manner.2

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**Author contributions:** AK and WS were involved in the management of the patient. AK and WS wrote the manuscript. PKY analyzed the data. All the authors read and approved the final manuscript.

**Conflict of interest:** Authors declare no conflict of interest.

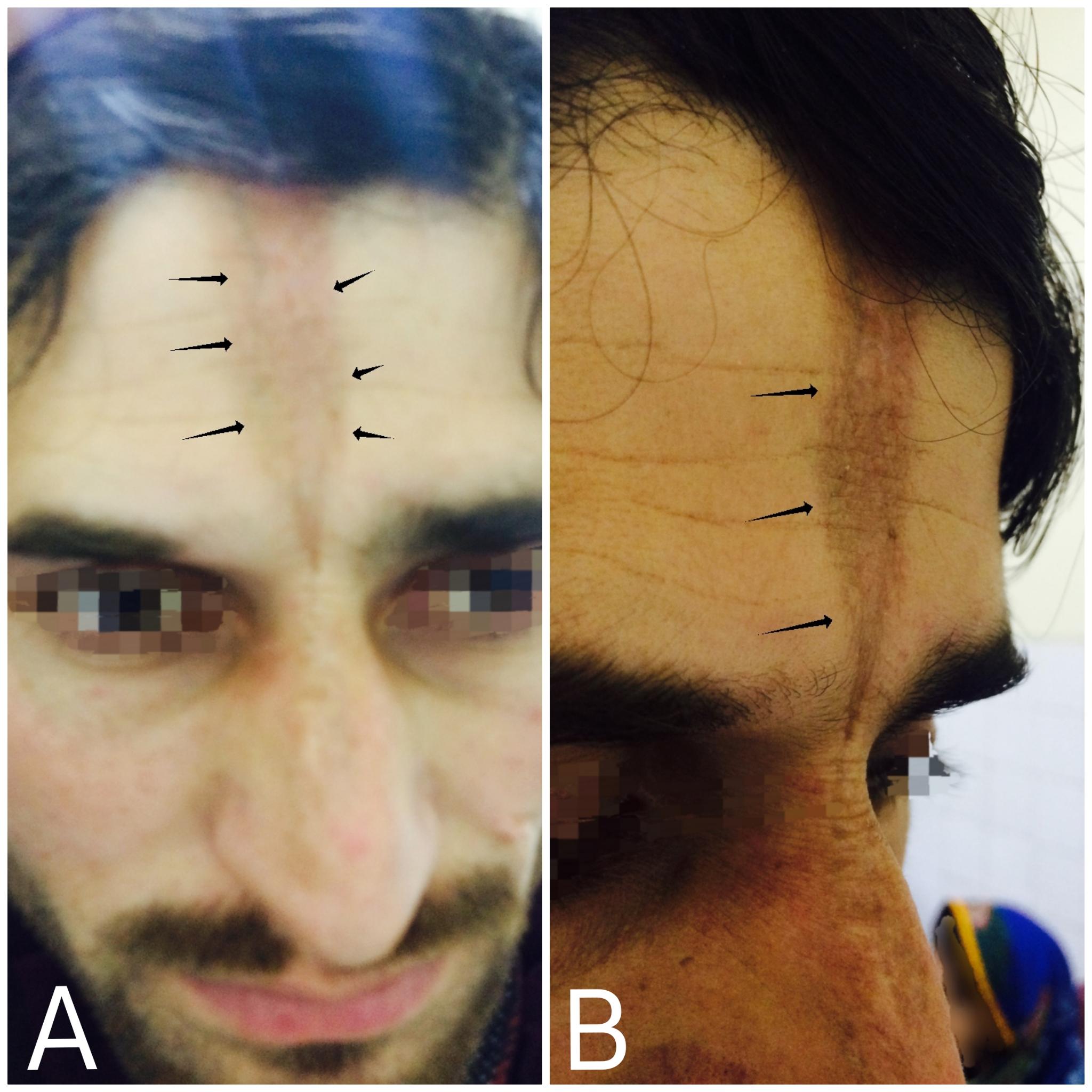
**Ethical approval:** Not applicable.

**Consent:** Written informed consent was taken from the patient for publication of images.

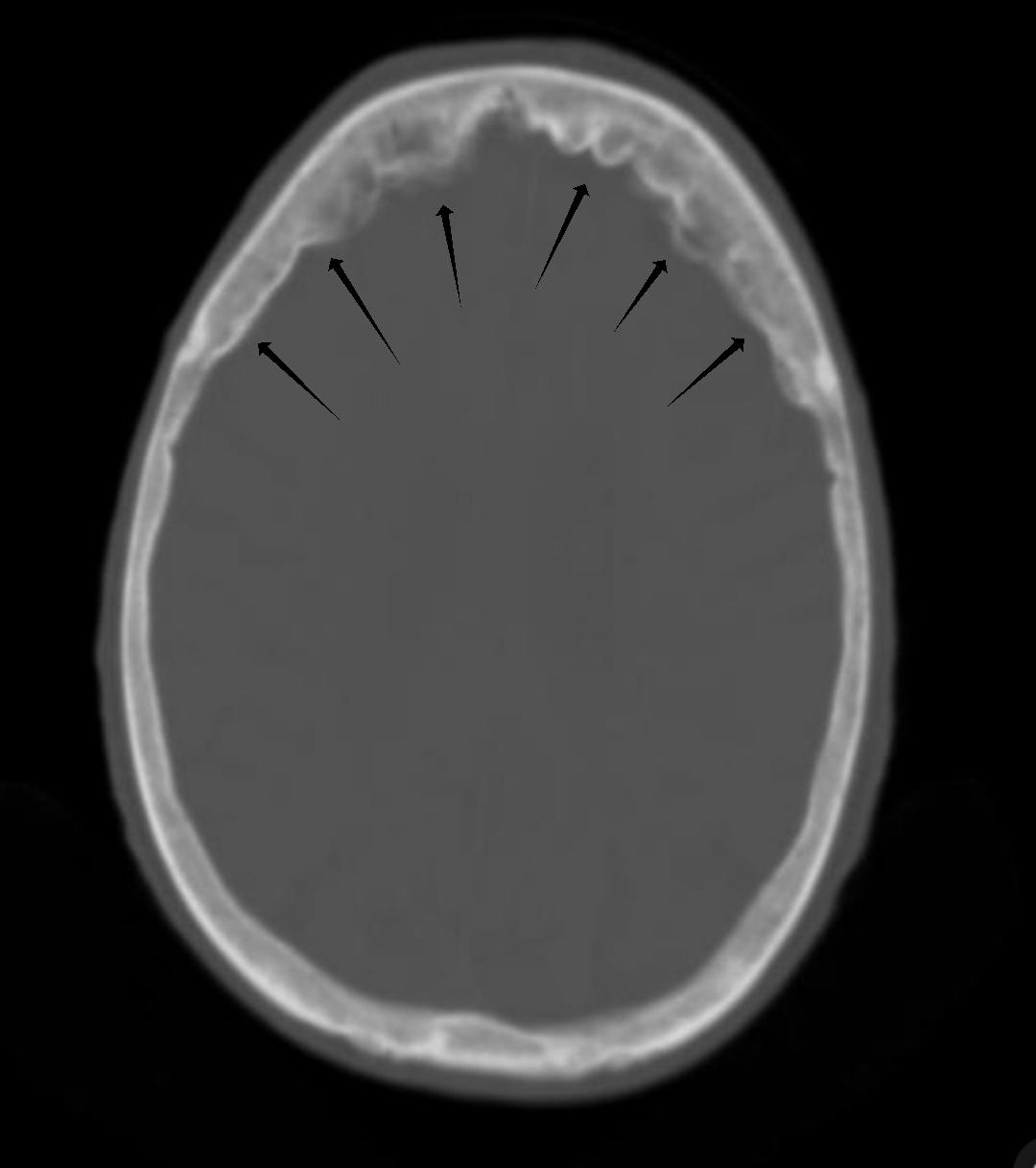
**Data availability statement:** All the data is available within the article.

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**Figure. 1 A&B: Forehead scar in a young male with Hyperostosis Frontalis Interna.**



**Figure. 2: Non-contrast axial computed tomography (CT) brain showing hyperostosis of inner table of frontal bone.**